

THE SENTINEL.

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Best County in the Union.

BY DOBYNS & CURRY.

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Watch the date following your name on the margin of the paper. It tells the date to which your subscription is paid.

Friday, August 26, 1904.

Republican National Ticket.

For President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
of New York.

For Vice-President,
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
of Indiana.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor,
CYRUS F. WALBRIDGE.

For Lieutenant-Governor,
JOHN C. MCKINLEY.

For Secretary of State,
JOHN E. SWANER.

For State Auditor,
HENRY WELLES.

For State Treasurer,
JACOB GMEICH.

For Attorney-General,
HERBERT S. HADLEY.

For Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner,
FRANK WRIGHTMAN.

For Judge—Fourth Judicial District,

JOHN E. SCHOLLER.

Republican County Ticket.

For Representative,
FRANK K. ALLEN.

For Prosecuting Attorney,
IVAN L. BLAIR.

For Sheriff,
JAMES A. WILLIAMS.

For Collector,
ALBERT S. SMITH.

For Assessor,
WILLIAM FITZMAURICE.

For Treasurer,
GEORGE W. CUMMINS.

For Coroner,
DR. J. T. RICKEL.

For Public Administrator,
MARCELLUS D. WALKER.

For Surveyor,
WM. M. MORRIS.

For Judge—First District,
GEORGE W. COTTEN.

For Judge—Second District,
HENRY WRIGHT.

Our Clubbing Rates.

The Sentinel has made satisfactory business arrangements whereby we are enabled to furnish any one of the following publications in connection with this paper for the following prices:

The Sentinel and Globe-Democrat.....	\$2.00
The Sentinel and St. Louis Republic.....	2.00
The Sentinel and Toledo Blade.....	1.50
The Sentinel and Chicago Inter Ocean.....	1.50
The Sentinel and Kansas City Journal.....	1.50
The Sentinel and Tribune Farmer.....	1.50
The Sentinel and Prairie Farmer.....	1.50
The Sentinel and Kansas City Star.....	1.50
The Sentinel and World Almanac.....	1.50
The Sentinel and Tribune Almanac.....	1.50
The Sentinel and St. Joseph Press.....	3.00
The Sentinel and St. Paul Dispatch.....	1.50

Current Comment.

That was a very commonsense ruling which was made by Judge Shelton in circuit court at Warrenton a few days ago. A young man named Church was on trial for the murder of his foster parents. A lawyer for the defense tried to disqualify a juror because the man admitted that he had read a newspaper account of the crime. Judge Shelton ruled that this was not a sufficient disqualification, and gave the objecting lawyer and all others present in the court room, to understand that a man who does not read the papers is not fit for jury duty.

There are some things in the old world from which America should draw instruction and wisdom. France has the best roads on earth, divided into four classes: First, national; second, departmental; third, military, and fourth, communal. National roads are built and kept up by the national treasury; departmental roads are a charge upon the departments through which they pass; the military roads are usually kept up by the government, but sometimes the government is aided in this work by the departments through which the roads pass; the communal roads, like our civil district and township roads, are kept up by the communes, but even these receive assistance from the government when they pass through thinly populated regions. The national roads are paved like a street and have an average width of 52½ feet. The department roads are 30 feet wide and the other roads vary in width. Not less than 7 million dollars is annually expended by the French government in making new roads and repairing old ones. This work gives employment to 35,000 persons, and the total length of the roads is something over 350,000 miles. The roads are so well constructed that one single man can keep 10 miles in repair if furnished with piles of broken stone, placed at intervals along the road, and a cart for distributing the stone. Every rut and hole, as fast as made, is filled.

It may surprise a good many of the

younger American citizens to learn that there was a Davis and Parker presidential ticket in this country 32 years before the present reverse combination appeared. In 1872 David Davis, of Illinois, was nominated for president by what was called the Labor R-form party, which held its convention in Columbus, O. His running mate was Governor Joel Parker, of Connecticut. That was the year when the Democratic national convention failed to formulate a platform of its own, but adopted the platform of the Liberal Republican and chose as its presidential candidate Horace Greeley.

It is a mighty hard thing to make the voters believe that a President who has been entirely safe for three years will be unsafe a year hence or four years hence. President Roosevelt may have caused some misgivings—indeed, he did cause them—when he went into office, for he was regarded as rather young, as inclined to be impulsive and as possessing a zeal that might affect his judgment. But Mr. Roosevelt has never justified those fears. He has been progressive, positive and often quick to act; but he has never done a dangerous thing; he has never jeopardized the good name or the safety of the republic. On the contrary he has given a conspicuously strong administration—stronger in the direction of civic righteousness than any other administration since that of Lincoln. Responsibilities have sobered him, have given him poise, and have matured his judgment. He should be safer with such a record behind him—than a man who has had no experience in the Presidential office.

Senator Lodge's confidence as to the election of Roosevelt is well based, for he declares that he finds no Republicans who are for Parker and Davis, whereas he finds many Democrats who are for Roosevelt, more especially among the younger voters. Outside of the Wall street coterie, otherwise the beneficiaries of those special trust privileges that the President has opposed, there should not be a single Republican with even a political reason for opposing the President. Independent of this clique, whose opposition should be a help rather than a hindrance to a candidate, the Republican party is united for the ticket. The opposition is correspondingly divided. There are hundreds of thousands of Democrats who have no sympathy with the new game the Democratic party is playing—the open and avowed game of plutocracy. They do not like Parker's high favor in trust circles. They are much more inclined to support the man whose enforcement of the law has made Wall street seek the election of another man.

A Boy's Wild Ride For Life.

With family around expecting him to die, and a son riding for life, 18 miles, to get Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, W. H. Brown, of Leesville, Ind., endured death's agonies from asthma; but this wonderful medicine gave instant relief and soon cured him. He writes: "I now sleep soundly every night." Like marvelous cures of consumption, pneumonia, bronchitis, coughs, colds and grip prove its matchless merit for all throat and lung troubles. Guaranteed bottles 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at C. O. Proud's drug store.

REAL ESTATE MIMEOGRAPH

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY W. H. RICHARDS, OREGON, MO. OFFICE UP STAIRS IN THE MOORE BLOCK.

Abstractor and Negotiator of Loans.

Transfers for the week ending August 27, 1904:

WARRANTY DEEDS.	
A. F. Parrish to Mary E. Redmon, 14, b 11 Craig.....	650
Jno R Minton to J C Brown.....	100
A B Appleman to F M and R A Appleman, se se 22, 63, 38.....	3,000
Chas J Davis to B R Watkins, 1 5, 8, 9 and 12; b 55, Mound City.	400
Nathaniel Noland to Auberry Noland and wife, w2 w2 sw 17, 60, 38.....	100
QUIT CLAIMS.	
J R Crusor to Frank Hones, 12, b 2, Craig.....	1

The Kirksville Normal School.

The June Bulletin of the Kirksville Normal school is a well illustrated book of 116 pages. It is unique in form and binding and has twenty four pages of engravings. The display of the engravings is enhanced by the size of the page and the style of opening.

It shows the Institution to be in a highly prosperous condition. The enrollment for the past year reached 944, being an increase of nearly 200 over the preceding year. The World's Fair reduced the attendance at many of the summer schools. The Kirksville summer school, however, had an enrollment of 390 and an average daily attendance of 350 bona fide teachers, being an increase of 10 per cent over last year.

The school year is now divided into four quarters of three months each, corresponding to the four seasons of the year. The summer quarter is on the same basis as any other quarter of the year. The summer school closing last week was remarkable for the large number of Normal school and college graduates in attendance, nearly half of the entire enrollment being graduates of colleges or Normal Schools. Those not graduates of such institutions were teachers who patronize the summer school to raise the grade of their certification.

The Bulletin shows a Faculty of twenty-seven teachers for the ensuing year. They represent some fifteen different universities in the United States and Europe and more than thirty colleges and Normal Schools. The course of instruction includes Classical, Mathematical, Scientific, History, English, Modern Language and Elective Courses; also Superior Library facilities, excellent laboratories, a practical school of methods, a school garden and a Manual Training shop; also Sloyd, Raffle and Pottery work for elementary teachers; Art, Music, Reading, Physical Culture, Military Drill, Book Keeping, Nature Study, Field Athletics and Gymnasium with well equipped bath room for ladies and one for gentlemen.

The State University.

The annual announcement of the University of Missouri at Columbia has just been received. A brief summary of its contents may be of interest to those who contemplate attending school this fall.

The University maintains seven departments each of which is a college in itself: Academic, more advanced work of the same general nature of that done in the high schools; Law, Medical, Mines and Metallurgy, Engineering, Agricultural and Teachers' College. Both graduate and undergraduate work is offered in all of them except law which has no graduate course.

Forty-seven professors, 16 assistant professors, 33 instructors and 15 assistants are employed. Within the past three years a \$40,000 Medical laboratory, a \$40,000 hospital, a \$30,000 Engineering building, a \$40,000 Horticultural building and a \$35,000 women's dormitory have been built.

The requirement for admission is a high school education or its equivalent. There are no tuition charges. Students in law and in medicine pay a library fee of \$10 for the year; all other students pay a similar fee of \$5. The payment of this fee entitles one to all the privileges of libraries containing about 65,000 volumes. Board, room, books and fees of students who board in the club houses need not exceed \$140, and for those who board in private families, \$200 is sufficient.

Fearful Odds Against Him.

Bedridden, alone and destitute. Such in brief was the condition of an old soldier by name of J. J. Havens, Versailles, O. For years he was troubled with kidney disease and neither doctors nor medicines gave him relief. At length he tried Electric Bitters. It put him on his feet in short order and now he testifies: "I'm on the road to complete recovery." Best on earth for liver and kidney troubles and all forms of stomach and bowel complaints. Only 50c. Guaranteed by C. O. Proud, Druggist.

THE BURLINGTON'S ATTRACTIVE SUMMER TOURS.

TO COLORADO, UTAH AND BLACK HILLS

Only one fare plus 50 cents round trip to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and the Black Hills. Daily from June 1; all summer limits.

TO CALIFORNIA.

From August 15 to September 10: the round trip for \$47.50 from St. Louis; \$45.00 from the Missouri River; from other points proportionate rates. Only \$11.00 more returning via Puget Sound.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The most magnificent creation by the hand of man. Greatly reduced excursion rates daily throughout the Exposition period. Consult your nearest ticket agent for exact rates, also for information relative to hotels and stopping places.

TO MINNESOTA, YELLOWSTONE PARK, ETC.

Greatly reduced rates to these attractive summer regions.

STOPOVERS IN ST. LOUIS.

Stopovers for the Exposition allowed on through tickets. Buy through over the Burlington. Consult initial agent, or write the undersigned for rates, routes, berths, specific information and publications.

R. H. CROZIER, L. W. WAKELY, D. P. A., 6th & Felix Sts., Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, St. Joseph, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. VINE HOVEY, Agent, Forest City, Mo.

THE HOUSEWIFE who lives at a distance from shopping centers, often finds it difficult to obtain the best household articles. Simply send your address on a postal for

a liberal trial quantity of ELECTRO-SILICON

the famous silver polish, which will be sent to you free of all cost.

Used by owners and makers of Valuable Plate for more than a quarter century. Sold by grocers and druggists or sent post paid for 15 cents in stamps for regular sized box. Send address for free trial quantity to

"SILICON," 40 Cliff Street, New York

NEGLECTED COLDS.

Every part of the mucous membrane, the nose, throat, ears, head and lungs, etc., are subjected to disease and brought from neglected colds. Ballard's Horehound Syrup is a pleasant and effective remedy. 25c, 50c, \$1.00. W. Akendrick, Valley Mills, Texas, writes: "I have used Ballard's Horehound Syrup for coughs and throat troubles; it is a pleasant and most effective remedy." Sold by Hinde Drug Co.

COAL

REMEMBER we will be HEAD-QUARTERS again this season for the FAMOUS ILLINOIS COAL. Let us fill your bin NOW.

We will also have a good stock of Iowa and Missouri Coal.

If we have not supplied you with your Hard Coal, see us. We will have one more car.

Respectfully yours,

Ruley & Kunkel.
Oregon, Mo.
Both Phones.

Have Received

another invoice of the Newton, Schuttler and Biggs Wagons. These wagons are fresh from the factory. Are new and paint is fresh and nice.

My stock of Buggies, Surreys and Runabouts is complete in every way.

My stock of Harness is up-to-date and the Prices are right. Don't fail to see them.

C. J. FUHRMAN, OREGON, Mo.

First Door East of Ruley & Kunkel's Lumber Yard.

Mutual Phone 27.

Oregon Public Schools.



Annual Announcement.

The Oregon Public Schools will begin work September 5. Ample room will be made for all outside pupils who may desire to attend. Parents can find no better place where they can educate their sons and daughters. The laboratory apparatus is new and complete, so that very careful, thorough, practical work may be done in the line of science. The High School work has been raised, so that no Public School in Missouri can boast of a higher or better course of work than Oregon. Students completing the work of this school can enter any college of the University or other leading colleges of the United States. Any one contemplating to attend school during the coming year, should investigate the grade of work which is done here. A full and capable corps of instructors will have charge of the work.

Young people desiring to prepare themselves for teaching will find work especially adapted to their needs. The general aim of the school is to give good, thorough, practical training for the different vocations of life's work.

The course of work of the High School of Oregon is as follows:

FRESHMAN.		SOPHOMORE.	
First Half.	Second Half.	First Half.	Second Half.
Reg. Latin.	Reg. Latin.	Caesar and Comp.	Caesar and Comp.
Eng. Grammar.	Eng. Grammar.	Algebra.	Algebra.
Physical Geog.	Physical Geog.	Zoology.	Botany.
Algebra.	Algebra.	Rhetoric and Comp.	Rhetoric and Comp.
American Liter.	American Liter.	Ancient History.	Ancient History.
JUNIOR.		SENIOR.	
First Half.	Second Half.	First Half.	Second Half.
Physics.	Physics.	Eng. Literature.	Eng. Literature.
Geometry.	Geometry.	Virgil and Comp.	Virgil and Comp.
Clevo and Comp.	Clevo and Comp.	Trigonometry.	Trigonometry.
Med. and Mod. History.	Med. and Mod. History.	Greek or German.	Greek or German.
Greek or German.	Greek or German.	Ad. American History.	Ad. American History.

TUITION.

HIGH SCHOOL: \$12 for 9 months or \$7 for 4 months. GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT: \$9 for 9 months or \$5 for 4 months. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT: \$6 for 9 months or \$3.50 for 4 months.

For further particulars, call on or address:

A. E. COBURN, Superintendent of the Oregon Public Schools, or DR. J. T. THATCHER, Secretary of Board.

PETROLEUM IN ALGERIA.

Nearly All That Is Used There and in France Comes from the United States.

That petroleum exists in Algeria has long been a well-established fact. Efforts have been made from time to time, since the French occupation of the territory, to develop wells; but until quite recently such efforts have never given satisfactory results. According to Algerian newspapers, the principal obstacle in the way of such enterprises has heretofore been the tremendous difficulty in obtaining concessions to sink wells. Within the last two years, however, a largely increased interest has been awakened in the mineral possibilities of Algeria in anticipation of a more liberal policy, which has already been inaugurated by the new and progressive governor-general of the colony. Interest has been revived in the almost forgotten oil wells and it seems as if at last a realization of deferred hopes were at hand.

Two producing wells yield between 80 and 100 barrels daily, but nothing like regular pumping has been undertaken, as the present company occupies itself in putting down other wells, the reservoirs being all full, before completing the erection of their refinery at St. Alme, department of Oran.

The enormous advantages possessed by the owners of the concession covering these two wells are, first, nonliability to duty either in Algeria or in France (this alone is equivalent to a net profit of 90 francs (\$17.37) a ton on the crude oil); second, the position of their property, a few miles from the principal Algerian railroad and close to the seaboard, as well as its situation in the center of a rapidly-growing population.

The oil is heavily charged with paraffin and vaseline, containing as much as 10 to 12 per cent. of these constituents.

Practically all the petroleum now used in France, as well as in Algeria, comes from the United States.

DANIEL S. KIDDER.

LARGEST SAILING VESSEL.

The "Preussen," of Germany, Has Storage Room for 5,000 Tons of Freight.

The trip of the sailing vessel Preussen, which left its German home a year ago, attracts the liveliest attention.

Generally speaking, the opinion prevails that, on account of the progress made with steamers, sailing ships are doomed. For this reason the results of recent efforts to utilize large sailing vessels in transoceanic traffic deserves special mention.

The Preussen has storage room for over 5,000 tons of freight. According to reports it has fully justified expectations, and furnished proof that sailing vessels are not yet to be left out of consideration.

The trip from the canal to the Chilian port Iquique, a distance of 12,000 nautical miles, was made in 57 days, a new record for sailing vessels being thereby established. It must be borne in mind that the weather was not always favorable, and that the trip around Cape Horn was extremely tempestuous.

The Paris Cosmos remarks, with reference to the voyage of the Preussen, that "if one considers the expenses of this vessel on such a trip, compared with those of a steamer, it becomes evident that sailing vessels will never disappear."

Only two obstacles are met, say German papers, in the employment of big sailing vessels; first, it is hard to secure assurance of a sufficient cargo, and second, it is difficult to secure a crew of sufficient skill. These obstacles are important, because sailing vessels, in order to be able to compete with steam, must be much larger than heretofore.

RICHARD GUENTHER.

Consuls Have No Funds.

An idea which seems to have obtained general credence in the United States is that if an American abroad finds himself stranded he can always get home by applying to his consul. Where or how this idea originated is unknown, but it seems to be possessed by at least 95 per cent. of all Americans who travel abroad. Every means available should be used to correct it. The widest possible publicity should be given in the American press to the fact that American consuls abroad have no funds with which to relieve indigent Americans or to send them home. Americans should understand fully before leaving home that they do so at their own risk, that they must expect favors from nobody in foreign countries, that they are likely to encounter hard knocks, and that they must be prepared to receive them. If the American is to become a world wanderer he should observe the methods of his European cousins, who expect to depend upon their own resources under all conditions and circumstances.

EDWARD M. CONLEY.

Protection of Birds in Mexico.

An agitation has been on foot for some time looking to the passage of a law to prevent the wanton destruction of birds throughout this country; in fact, a proposed law has already been presented to the government by the "Association for the Protection of Birds," and it is confidently expected that it will meet the approval of the executive. This law is intended to prevent the killing of certain classes of birds useful to the agriculturist. Other kinds, such as, for instance, game birds, may be killed only at stated periods of the year. All birds of prey, and others destructive to the interests of the farmer, may be killed at any time and by anybody. Such a law, if rigidly enforced, cannot fail to be of great benefit to the people of the United States, as for instance in the case of migratory birds that winter in Mexico, or even farther south, and that return to the north in the proper season if not killed off in the meantime.

W. W. CANADA.